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Slivko, Anatoly Emelyanovich

Anatoly Slivko. A photo

The creation of this material would have been impossible without the help of the pupils of the club "Chergid". We sincerely thank Tatyana, Andrey, Victor

A series of nightmarish murders of boys in the Stavropol Territory, unnoticed by anyone, and at the same time continuing for more than 20 years... Sexually motivated murders... camera? The dismembered corpse of a boy, blood flowing into a substituted flat basin. A corpse hanging in a noose above a high stump on which a fire burns. Another corpse hanging in a noose. And in all cases, the corpses are wearing neat clothes, snow-white shirts, bright scarlet pioneer ties and, of course, shiny, polished shoes. For 20 years, these frames, these terrible images, have been viewed again and again by the only viewer, who is also the director of these films. What thoughts raced through his head when, being alone, did he load the film into a movie projector and, in dead silence, over and over again scroll through the scene of the terrible murder of a little boy - his pupil, whom he instilled high ideals, taught to deal with difficulties and believe in people? He is the only person in the whole wide world who is well aware that a serious danger looms over the children from the Chergid club. Under the quiet chirping of a film projector, he sees himself as businesslike and everyday, busy with his usual and well-known business - in his hands the knives are replaced by an ax, then he takes a saw ... A concentrated face, an attentive look, almost the same as he sees every time in the mirror combing his hair and straightening his tie before performing at the club - the director, a solid, respected person, but here ... here he is a killer, a monster. Emotions do not obscure his eyes, all the euphoria from what he did has passed a long time ago,

Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko - honored teacher, director of the tourist club. He is almost the same age as Chikatilo, only a couple of years younger. Born on December 28, 1938 in the Dagestan city of Izberbash. As a matter of fact, in those days there was no city as such. The history of the settlement begins only in 1931, when the first tent was set up near the station by workers who were conducting preparatory work for the development of oil fields. In 1935, drilling of exploratory wells began in Izberbash. The discovery of an oil field marked the beginning of the emergence and development of the oil field, which first gave life to a workers' settlement, and then to the city.

Among the first inhabitants of the workers' settlement was the Slivko family. Apparently, considering work in the oil fields promising and inspired by the enthusiasm of the first five-year plans, Yemelyan Slivko brought his wife and little son Andrei (Anatoliy's older brother) here. Unsettled life, difficult living conditions were an indispensable attribute of the life of the pioneers. Perhaps this gave Anatoly Slivko reason to later tell law enforcement officials that he grew up in a family that can be called dysfunctional. He remembered the frequent quarrels between his mother and father, and even the fact that he was born prematurely, Anatoly Slivko himself explained by the fact that his mother, on the basis of quarrels with father tried to terminate the pregnancy. Perhaps Slivko thought that the image of a premature, restless, irritating parents with his loudness and often punished for this boy would cause him pity, coupled with other facts from life, would help to obtain an expert opinion on insanity, which would not make it possible to apply capital punishment to him. After so many years, it is difficult to understand what motives Slivko was driven by, talking about his childhood and youth. But at the same time, it should be noted that people who knew Anatoly's parents claim that it was a completely ordinary, good family, where everything was always in order and clean. Slivko's father was a quiet workaholic who loved cleanliness and tidiness. Small, frail and silent, he did not give the impression of a domestic tyrant, neighbors rarely saw his mother, because my father almost always went to the store even for shopping. Having devoted their entire lives to work for the benefit of building communism, A. Slivko's parents did not allow themselves to be lazy even in retirement - they had a dacha, and as long as they had enough strength, the old people worked on it.

Documentary sources tell about the childhood and youth of Anatoly Slivko rather sparingly:

"As a child, Slivko was sickly and weak, suffered from insomnia, lack of appetite, was embarrassed by his appearance, clumsiness, avoided noisy games with peers and sports activities. As a schoolboy, he became interested in raising rabbits, willingly killed and butchered them.
Later there was military service, which he had been in the Navy since 1959 in the Far East. There he commanded a unit, and there he was accepted as a candidate member of the CPSU. But "I didn't have anyone in the Far East, I was lonely and scared," Slivko later said.

Direct speech by A. Slivko

"I realized that I matured as a man very late. I remember that I tried to take care of someone when I was in the 9th or 10th grade. But nothing worked. He took up masturbation at the age of 22. It happened like this. One night there was a spontaneous ejaculation. Shocked by what had happened, he woke up. I experienced sweet satisfaction. I really wanted to experience this phenomenon again. In the afternoon he began to masturbate, an erection came, and then ejaculation. But he noticed a strange phenomenon: if in the process of masturbation he remembered a woman, the erection disappeared. He began to notice an increased attraction to boys ... He did not experience a pronounced aversion to women, with the exception of one case. In 1961, a girl sat on my lap and tried to arouse me. After her departure, I became ill, felt disgusted and vomited. In the army he corresponded with one girl.
And the feeling of attraction to boys first arose in 1961, after I became an eyewitness to a traffic accident in which a boy of 13-14 years old died. He was in a school uniform with a tie, a white shirt and new black shoes. There was a lot of blood, gasoline spread on the asphalt. I suddenly had a feeling, a desire to have such a boy, to make him feel bad, hurt. This feeling haunted me constantly, and I was forced to leave the Far East, where I lived then. After the move, this desire disappeared, but after 5-6 months, immediately after ejaculation at night, this desire arose again and pursued constantly ..."
He moved to live with his parents in Nevinnomyssk.

New Articles
- On the psychological portrait of a serial killer
- Colin Pitchfork
- Shamil Basaev
- Harvey Glatman
- Osama bin Laden
- Bella Sorenson Guinness (Black Widow)
- Biography of A.R. Chikatilo. Part 1
- Biography of A.R. Chikatilo. Part 3
- Biography of A.R. Chikatilo. Part 2
- In conditions of non-obviousness (June 1982 - September 1983)

Special projects
- forest belt
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- Zodiac

Partners

Sentences
- Chikatilo's verdict
- Mukhankin's sentence
- Krishtopa's judgment
- Kravchenko's verdict

Ad

We are looking for witnesses, eyewitnesses or those who know anything about the events that took place in Ulyanovsk in 1987-1988. 2 girls were killed: Olga Sazonova (Sozonova) and Olga Ivanova. The murders were not solved, panic broke out throughout the city.

There is very little information on these cases, there are only 2 articles in RuNet, and with polar points of view on what happened. This is one of the most famous and terrible crimes of Ulyanovsk. If you have information, you remember something about those events, you were a participant in the investigation or a relative of the victims, investigators, then please write to e-mail info@serial-killers.ru.

The purpose of collecting information is a broader overview of a forgotten topic, it is possible to shoot a documentary film and write new articles.

It is interesting!

Nevinnomyssk became a city shortly before the war, it was a former Cossack village with low adobe houses, often covered with reeds. After the war, they began to actively dig the Nevinnomyssky canal for irrigating the land (the city stands on the banks of the Kuban), in connection with this, the number of workers increased sharply. Then the construction of a nitrogen-fertilizer plant for the production of chemical fertilizers began (according to the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League, the construction of a chemical plant was announced by the All-Union Shock Komsomol Construction), for which "chemists" were massively imported - those released on parole from the colonies. The city began to grow along the outskirts in the form of barracks, and then in the form of "Stalinka" and "Khrushchev". There were a lot of young people, children, they began to build schools, a stadium, clubs. The old city has not yet been touched and it retained its original appearance of the village. In 1962, the first product, ammonia, was obtained at the Nevinnomyssk Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant. This day is considered the birthday of the plant. Most of the population was somehow connected with this production, A. Slivko, as well as his older brother, got a job at this plant. In order to start working at the plant, Anatoly needed to graduate from a chemical and technological technical school, after which in 1963 he received the qualification of a general operator and began his working career at the chemical plant. He worked selflessly, overfulfilled the plan, and soon became a shock worker of communist labor. in order to start working at the plant, Anatoly needed to graduate from a chemical-technological technical school, after which in 1963 he received the qualification of a general operator and began his working career at a chemical plant. He worked selflessly, overfulfilled the plan, and soon became a shock worker of communist labor. in order to start working at the plant, Anatoly needed to graduate from a chemical-technological technical school, after which in 1963 he received the qualification of a general operator and began his working career at a chemical plant. He worked selflessly, overfulfilled the plan, and soon became a shock worker of communist labor.

But Slivko did not live by work alone. He had his own all-consuming passion - tourism, there was a desire to organize hiking trips with children. Many times he spoke to schoolchildren with stories about the nature of the Far East. Among his peers, he was not very interested, and in the face of the boys, he finally got grateful listeners who were infinitely ready to trust him. In 1963, he got a job as a pioneer leader in secondary school No. 15.

It was here that the foundations of a tourist club known throughout the country began to be laid. Slivko had good organizational skills, will, sense of humor and a desire to show children the world of mountains, the beauty of the surrounding nature. He knew how to teach, loved to do it, knew a lot about nature and loved it. And these are not just words, the former students of Anatoly Emelyanovich recall that in each campaign, even if it lasted only one day, the guys received some knowledge about herbs, about trees, about how to behave so that the forest does not suffer and the mountains. Pupils on campaigns never picked flowers in alpine meadows. They were eaten by cows in the mountains, and the guys were forbidden to tear under pain of punishment - once again out of turn to carry a tent during a hike. Once Slivko allowed to pick a bunch of dark tulips as a birthday present for a girl.

Initially, Slivko's activity as a pioneer leader was limited to organizing trips (there was no system of fines yet, there were no filming of amateur films) and largely depended on the school administration, the plan of the educational process and educational work. Apparently, Anatoly already at that time wanted more independence, thoughts appeared and became more and more real that it was necessary to create his own travel club, where he could fully realize his ideas and developments. And soon, having diverged in views with the director of the school, Slivko went to another, but the same thing is repeated here and then he changes his place of work again, but the initially formed backbone of the members of his tourist circle, those boys and girls whom he fascinated with his work, as faithful his squires follow him wherever he goes.

In 1966, with the help of the Komsomol organization, Slivko received premises for the new Romantic tourist club. These were a small assembly hall and tiny rooms on the second floor of an old wooden library building, located in the center of Nevinnomyssk next to the GorONO building. Stove heating, a small area (there was not even a dressing room and winter clothes had to be thrown directly on the tables), a small number of club members - all this united, and for several years later Slivko relied on this group of trusted guys who helped him in every possible way on campaigns, while the guys did not join the army. Victor Zagrebelny, Shestakov brothers, Andrey Udovik, Valentina Gordeeva, Tatyana Starkova. These guys were at the origins of the club.

Slivko did not stand out so much against the background of the pupils of his club, and even asked to call himself not Anatoly Emelyanovich, but Tolik - he was short, thin, but with strong muscular arms, always dressed in a plaid shirt and worn trousers, he always had tablet for papers. He had light blue, slightly bulging eyes. Because of the shape of the eyes, it seemed that he was looking more intently and attentively than he really was. He looked without blinking, with a cold, emotionless look when he wasn't joking. It was difficult to understand whether he approved or condemned his pupils ...

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Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko

Slivko was quite balanced, calm, never broke into a cry, sometimes a glance was enough to be understood. At the same time, everyone noted his secrecy, pride, rigidity in establishing discipline, however, never turning into cruelty and humiliation of children. Slivko smiled infrequently, but he was not gloomy, he liked to laugh, he joked with a serious expression on his face. Slivko spoke well - reasoned, concise, in a lively language, even colorful, when possible. He had amazing organizational skills - in the chaos that reigned due to the lack of everything necessary, thanks to his efforts, all issues of organizing campaigns were very quickly resolved. A lot of preparatory work was carried out, because it was necessary to organize buses and equipment for some kind of event, dry rations for tourists from the warehouse of the plant, When carrying out two-day trips with an overnight stay, each young tourist received a task from Slivko what to take with him so that there would be no extra potatoes and a lack of noodles, so that sugar would not be forgotten and there would be enough bread. Slivko always took sweets from himself and in solemn moments - after the badges were presented or after the "taking" of the pass, the pupils received 2-3 sweets, and on a cold pass with snow they could get a few sips of red wine, except for sweets. Before a hike, he always asked if anyone had sweets in their backpack and offered to pour them all into one bag. If suddenly someone found a lollipop, which he smacked alone, then such a tourist was threatened with a fine with the threat of departure from the tourist club for disrespect for the team and unwillingness to share all the hardships and pleasures with him.

The club had practically no financial and logistical support - a lot rested on the bare enthusiasm of the club members, who collected thirty kopecks each to rent pioneer backpacks for two days for a hike, and chipped in more for tents. The guys brought them, repaired them, hemmed them, and dried them after the trips so that there were no complaints at the box office, because Slivko was also taken under the word, and no one wanted to let him down.

Two-day hikes in the forest beyond the Kuban were organized by older guys, and inept children from 13 to 16 years old, who did not know how to put up a tent, how to light a fire, went on a hike, and there were up to 150 people like that. The same number went to the mountains to overcome easy passes in Teberda, in order to later receive the “Young Tourist” badge from Slivko's hands in a solemn atmosphere. But the one who not only passed the pass, but already knew how to quickly put up a tent and kindle a fire, helped his comrades and observed the commandment “One for all, and all for one” received it.

The word about the club quickly spread, and when children began to learn that they were enrolling everyone, regardless of grades and behavior, many of the two schools located in the center of the Old Town flocked to the club. The yard next to the club was quite large, and in the evening teenagers, girls and older youth stood and talked there. Slivko managed to put into everyone's head the thesis of equality - no one could reproach anyone for being a bully or a whiner at school, a weakling or a hero. There was a feeling of brotherhood. The older boys solemnly held out their hands to each, greeting, asking about something, that is, they did not allow the newcomers to be in a vacuum.

In Nevinnomyssk there were many circles in the House of Pioneers, the House of Technology, at the Palace of Culture, an art school, a swimming pool, a chess school, just in secondary schools. But visiting the club at least once a week for the guys was a kind of drug. The guys came to the club, sometimes just to chat when there was free time - usually after five in the evening. There were friends with whom they bawled Vysotsky's songs, having heard them on hoarse tape recorders or read them in a notebook from some homegrown guitarist. And the guys believed these songs, that you can hope "for the strength of hands, for the hands of a friend and a sure hook ...", that "only mountains that you have not yet been on can be better than mountains." It was a special time - romance was in the air, the free sixties, the cult of geologists, the film "Fidgets", books about musketeers. The motto is "one for all, and all for one!".

Almost all the time, in addition to the main work at the Azot plant, Anatoly devoted to the club he created. His working time at the club began in the evening and ended at night, because that's when the guys came after school and homework. It seemed that he had no personal life, he did not think at all about starting a family, like most of his peers. He was already about 30 years old when he succumbed to the insistence of his mother.

1967 A wedding in the yard of his parents' house, guests, cries of "Bitter"! The treat was drunk and eaten, what began in the old days was called the sacrament of marriage, the details of which came up only during interrogations.

Direct speech. Anatoly Slivko

"... I met my wife Lyudmila at work ... I didn't feel strong feelings, before marriage I didn't touch her and didn't try and didn't even kiss her. My wife told me later that she regarded this behavior of mine as a standard of modesty and only for this reason married me. She was my first and only woman, but I could not have sexual intercourse with her after the marriage was registered. I tried to do it, but nothing worked, despite my sincere desire and obligation to my wife. Two months after the wedding, my wife was at the gynecologist and returned very upset, painfully worried, rude to me and kicked me out of the bedroom. I think that my wife's virginity was violated by medical intervention ... For a long time I felt remorse and helplessness in front of my wife, but I could not do anything.

It cannot be said that Slivko did not try to normalize intimate life in any way. Once he even came to see a doctor, shared his problems. But in response, he heard that nothing serious was happening to him. The doctor, not particularly listening to the patient's complaints, advised him to drink Eleutherococcus tincture, sleep more and be in the fresh air more often ... A young nurse who was present at this conversation frankly giggled. It is not difficult to understand in what state Slivko left the office, waiting for at least some solution to his problems. All attempts to establish a normal sex life with his wife failed, and after the birth of his youngest son, Eugene, he generally slept in a separate room.

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Married couple Slivko with their son

Direct speech. Ludmila Slivko

"Over the years of my life together, I suffered greatly from sexual dissatisfaction. Already from the wedding night, he showed clear signs of sexual impotence. At first, I attributed this weakness to myself. She blamed herself and was very worried. I believe that my husband was cruel to me. Never helped at home. As Zhenya, the youngest, was born, our intimate life ceased. He treated his children well, although he did nothing with them. The kids loved him, especially the younger one."

Lyudmila never came to the club, didn't communicate with anyone, never went hiking with the guys - the students of the club were not only not interesting to her, but were, most likely, a hindrance in her personal life, because all the attention, all the evenings Slivko spent in club.

Slivko never talked about himself or his personal life at the club. This topic was closed once and for all shortly after the wedding, when one of the guys asked why his wife did not go camping with the guys. The short answer sounded sharper than usual...

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Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko

Club "Romantic" continued to develop, grow ...

Over time, the number of members of the club exceeded 200 people, Slivko began to set days of communication by age, already quite young beginners did not fall into the group with the elders, whose trips became more interesting. Either it was "catching foxes", when at night, by flashing a flashlight, they found each other in the field, taking into account some other orientations, then they ran with direction finders, then they participated in the speed of crossing the river on a tightrope and other sports games.

One of the nights, one of the guys forgot to turn off the stove, and during the night part of the wooden building of the library burned down. The club lost its premises. The club was temporarily relocated to the emergency building of the House of Pioneers on the same street, but it was small, unsuitable, and the club's authority was serious. The city committee of the party allocated premises in the New City in the premises of the Palace of Chemists - the most important cultural center of the city. The club came to the new building with a new name. It was 1968. The tourist club was called "CherGiD" - "Through the Rivers, Mountains and Valleys."

In the late 60s, Slivko was still working at a chemical plant, but he was easily allowed to go to the club's evening events, go hiking on weekends, and then he was simply listed at the enterprise.

The guys from the first (newspaper "Chemist", author - A. Slivko)

"Even before entering shop No. 1, I was engaged in tourism with schoolchildren. Joined a new team. At first, I was somehow afraid to talk about my hobby in the shift. Then I felt that my workmates were interested not only in how I work, but also in what I do in my free time. Unexpectedly, my story about schoolchildren was met with interest. It happens that my weekends are not suitable for a hike - comrades help out. It happens that I will be delayed in the campaign - without reproaches they meet me in the shop. The shift workers understood how important the task of educating the younger generation is, how difficult this work is, but also interesting. More than 1000 children visit the club every year. Photographs, films, exhibitions, various collections, experiments in biology, collection of materials on the defense of the Caucasus - all these are the activities of the club.

The club carried out a large search work on the defense of the Caucasus, correspondence with participants in those events, trips to the places of battles. There was a good museum based on the materials of campaigns and expeditions. The theme of the war was always in the first place. The museum already existed in the first year of Slivko's work - these were small stands under glass, where cartridge cases, helmets, fragments of documents, personal belongings of soldiers found on campaigns and expeditions were kept. The exposition of the museum gradually expanded, and over time, the museum became the pride of the club, where children from nearby schools were taken on excursions. In addition to the military direction, there was geology and botany. There was a photo circle at the club, where children learned to take pictures and make films. But, as former pupils of the club recall, the most important thing was that everything was done not for show and not for show.

Communication in the club continued to remain free, there were no classes as such - there were meetings where all the necessary information was clearly and concisely presented. After the meeting, there was a record of those wishing to participate in an event or a campaign, at the same time everyone received a task that was necessary from a specific participant in the campaign. Slivko was always in the thick of some discussions, because there were many groups, there were also many responsible for some events. But all this was not strictly organized, but in a free mode, with the exception of exclusive information. In this case, Slivko could say that at so many hours he was asking everyone to leave the premises, and a group of specific individuals would remain to conduct a special operation. To "certain persons" all the guys in this case experienced white envy. If it was supposed to be an evening before the New Year, then a group of participants in its preparation was created on a voluntary basis. And then already this group did not devote anyone to how things were going.

The "artists" who made films or those who prepared the celebration of initiation into tourists and the presentation of the "Young Tourist" badge also worked in the same way. Scenarios were also written by a group - they offered ideas, and only then the backbone of enthusiasts and more or less physically prepared guys prepared the final version of the script, and filming began. In feature films, there have always been pirates, spies, grotesque looking heroes of the detective. Everything was dynamic, with falls, stunts - very funny films - everyone was waiting for them. Sometimes scenes of torture also appeared in films, but this harmoniously fit into the script with "bad" heroes - no frills.

Once Slivko took out a color film and during the campaign he often drove young tourists into raspberries so that the guys would eat large bright berries, and he would take close-up shots. Lyuba Gorina had blue-blue eyes, and he photographed her most of all, now with berries, now against the backdrop of blooming rhododendrons. He was a great aesthete.

The older guys gradually left to study and join the army, they were replaced by others. And these others, having been in more or less difficult campaigns, joined the Council of Instructors at the invitation of Slivko. It was them who were trusted by the younger ones. And they went on short hikes not under the guidance of Slivko, but with new instructors authorized by Anatoly. It had no effect on discipline.

Before the first campaign, Slivko usually reported that the club had a system of penalty points: points were awarded for violations, and points were removed for good deeds. I peeled potatoes for soup in a thick layer - a penalty of 100 points, I was too lazy and brought little firewood to the fire, while everyone was looking, bringing, chopping sticks, doing business - get minus 100 points. He pulled up his tent and helped his comrades, otherwise he ran for water, although he was not on duty - get a plus of 50 -100 points. The guys did not notice how Slivko was following them, but they knew that he sees and remembers everything! And sooner or later everyone will receive their reward or punishment.

Direct speech. Tatiana

In our big campaign with Slivko, I had to keep a diary, how we overcome difficulties, how we live on a campaign. Only once, three days after the start of the campaign, Slivko asked me if I was taking notes. I replied that not yet - there is not enough time. He succinctly said: "Choose!", either about time, or about something else. I never bothered to write something based on my fresh impressions, because I was terribly tired in the mountains, and then I decided that we would do without these notes.

A month after the trip, when the Council of Instructors considered the results of our trip, I received a punishment for not keeping a diary, as if I had not completed the assignment. The punishment was not attending the Council of Instructors three times. I came on the day of the Council, but I walked among other tourists, feeling out of my element.

Meetings of the Council of Instructors were held once a week from 19 to 21-30 pm. I lived in the Old City, and Chergid was already in the New City at the Palace of Chemists. Buses rarely ran in the evening, and my mother demanded that I be at home immediately after 9 pm. I shared this with Slivko, and there was not a single meeting that at 20-50 Slivko did not say: "Tanya, now go home so that mom does not worry." This phrase was uttered without laughter and mockery, on the contrary, with some degree of respect for the requirements of the elders. I think that it was a wonderful unobtrusive lesson for everyone sitting on this Council (about fifty people).

In the late 60s, Slivko was sent on a business trip to Japan. From there he brought ginseng roots. With three people, he shared the secret of planting ginseng in the Zakuban forest. At the gathering of tourists, he said that he had let three specific people into the secret, showing each one of the three ginseng planting sites in order not to forget himself - for safety. Among them was Valya Gordeeva. Valya did not tell anyone where the plantation was, and no one even dared to ask what these mysterious roots looked like. Perhaps it was a kind of pedagogical move that each of the guys could be initiated into some kind of secret that you can't tell anyone about. This was regarded as a huge confidence in Slivko, and increased authority among the guys.

But there were also secrets in Chergid that were kept incomparably more carefully - terrible secrets ...

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Anatoly Emelyanovich Slivko

Direct speech. Anatoly Slivko

" The intermittent sexual pressure depressed me and demanded some kind of action, which ultimately ended in masturbation. The act required imagination, fantasy associated with the appearance of a boy who died in a road accident, his clothes.In my fantasy world, which for me has become more real than reality, there are adventures, chases, smart and happy boys in black shoes. I can do whatever I want with them, they like it and they smile at me. Realizing that such fantasies would require sacrifice, I thought about how to get a boy in an unconscious state ... In books on medicine, I came across a description of retrograde amnesia, in which, as a result of a short-term hanging, a partial loss of memory occurs, everything connected with experience is erased from it. I decided to experiment..."

Using the boys' curiosity and craving for secrets and conspiracies, Slivko offered to participate in a survival experiment. During the investigation, he admitted that there had never been a refusal from the children. From the "subject" Slivko took a non-disclosure agreement, which also appealed to the boys - just like adults, especially since the experiment, according to the instructor, was to determine the degree of endurance, test courage. For credibility, Slivko sketched out the script and gave it to the future victim to read. The plot was the same: the pioneer hero was subjected to various trials, including torture. Slivko explained the need for filming vaguely: he, they say, collects material and writes a book about the limits of human capabilities. In some cases, Slivko said that he must know how to provide first aid on campaigns if someone loses consciousness. The search for experimental subjects was also helped by the system of fines for misconduct: if the child received a fine, Slivko went forward - he offered to work out by participating in the experiment. Some of the guys went to the experiment, wanting to earn money - Slivko offered money (10 - 25 rubles).

On June 2, 1964, Slivko conducted his "first medical experiment", which consisted in the fact that the boy was suspended in a noose and after a short time lost consciousness. When he was unconscious, Slivko performed an act of onanism and ejaculated on the boy's shoes. When the boy came to his senses, he remembered absolutely nothing about what had happened. He survived, but a few months later Slivko committed his first murder. The victim was 15-year-old Nikolai Dobryshev, who did not differ in exemplary behavior. Slivko told him that he was writing a dissertation on the limits of human capabilities and persuaded him to participate in a "scientific experiment" to test these very capabilities. The boy died suffocating in a noose. The killer tried to save him by doing artificial respiration and heart massage, but it was useless. Frightened Slivko immediately began to get rid of the corpse - he cut it into several pieces and threw them into the Kuban. He destroyed the film on which the murder was captured, fearing that someone would find it.

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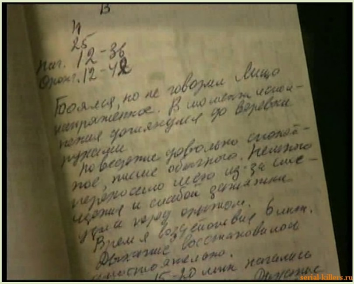
Nikolai Dobryshev

Thus, the experiments were now divided into lethal and non-lethal, and only Slivko knew what experiment would take place next. The boys did not realize that, going to the forest with a joyfully excited uncle Tolya, they might never come back. The preparation for the experiment was thorough: Slivko prepared a clean, well-ironed school uniform, a white shirt, a red tie and, of course, polished shoes in advance. The boy promised not to eat anything ten to twelve hours before the meeting, so that during the experiment there would be no nausea or vomiting. And just before the test, the teenager had to recover. Slivko washed some of the test subjects in the river and dressed him personally - the "gourmet" carefully prepared for the future bloody "feast". The maniac brought victims into an unconscious state in various ways. Some put a gas mask on their faces and forced them to breathe ether, others pulled a plastic bag over their heads, blocking the access of air, but most often he used a loop made of a rubber hose. He had no fear that he would be given away, because the boys simply could not know what was happening to them next.



В
11
25
Нач. 12-36
Оконч. 12-42

Боялся, но не говорил. Лицо напряжённое. В момент исполнения дотягивался до веревки [illegible]

По всему довольно спокойное, тише обычного. Немного переносило шею из-за смещения и слабой [illegible] и перед опытом. Время воздействия 6 мин. Дыхание восстановилось самостоятельно. 15-20 мин начались [illegible] Дыхание

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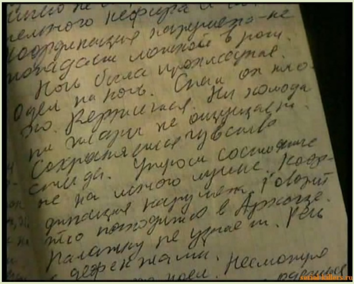
Description of the experiment from Slivko's notebook



[illegible] кефира [illegible] координация нарушена — не попадает ложкой в рот.

Ночь была [illegible]. Спал он [illegible] один на ночь. Ни холода [illegible] не ощущал. Сохранялось [illegible]. Утром состояние не на много лучше. Координация нарушена. Говорит, что находится в Артеке. [illegible] палатку не узнает. [illegible] Несмотря [illegible] поел. [illegible]

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Description of the experiment from Slivko's notebook

Slivko clearly controlled the conduct of his experiments - he certainly took pictures and film (some frames), kept notebooks in which he recorded the date and time of the "experiment", the actions and appearance of the boy during the suffocation, the symptoms observed after the victim came to, tracked the pulse of the victims. At the trial, Slivko pointed out that thanks to this approach to the experiment, he brought the boys' stay "in the next world" to 9 minutes, when the child could still be revived. It was a real conveyor belt - dozens and dozens of different boys passed through Slivko's hands, in total, more than 40 people became victims of "non-fatal" experiments (according to other sources, about 100 people). These guys did not slip out of the loop themselves and did not accidentally survive - Slivko brought them to their senses and gave them life. But the consequences of these experiments were very difficult - some of the participants in the experiments as a result received diseases for life and even disability. Balancing on the verge of life and death with his subjects, Slivko was clearly aware of how long he needed to keep the child in the loop so that he could subsequently reanimate him, but the understanding of what needed to be done so that the experiment ended in death was just as clear. If Slivko conducted a deadly experiment, then he would take the victim out of the loop in ten to fifteen minutes.

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Alexander Nesmeyanov

November 14, 1973 Slivko kills 15-year-old Alexander Nesmeyanov. Upon the disappearance of Nesmeyanov, a criminal case was initiated, searches were carried out in the Don forests, divers examined the bottom of the Kuban River, but this did not bring any results. The version of the investigation was even the kidnapping of the boy by gypsies. Nesmeyanov's mother herself traveled throughout the Soviet Union in search of her son, wrote to all authorities, including the XXV Congress of the CPSU. She also came to Slivko - she asked him if the boy had told him about his plans to run away from home. He replied that he had not spoken. The police also came to Slivko for photographs of Nesmeyanov, which could be shown on television. He printed excellent photographs and, in addition ... organized a search for the missing boy in the Don forests, in which up to two hundred members of Chergid participated!

Months passed, and Nesmeyanov was never found, so the case of his disappearance was closed. But in the winter of 1974/75, a prisoner in one of the colonies, Madyarov, wrote a confession, in which he confessed that it was he who killed the teenager, and buried the corpse on one of the islands of the Kuban. However, the search for the corpse according to the schemes drawn up by Madyarov again did not lead to anything. It turned out that the prisoner did not kill the boy, but simply wanted to "unwind" by riding to Nevinnomyssk. The investigation again stalled and was suspended.

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Andrey Pogasyan

On May 11, 1975, Slivko kills 11-year-old fifth grade student Andrei Pogasyan. On May 12, Pogasyan's school bag and clothes were found on the city embankment. A thorough examination of the banks and bottom of the Kuban River did not bring any results. After interrogating Pogasyan's parents, the investigator found out that the boy was going to “film shooting”, which was carried out by a man in the Don forest, and asked his mother to buy him new swimming trunks specifically for this. The investigator considered this information important and sent an order to the Nevinnomyssk Department of Internal Affairs to find this man, and he left for advanced training in Moscow, after which he was transferred to the Stavropol regional prosecutor's office. But no investigation was carried out to establish the identity of this "film buff", and the investigation did not combine the two cases of missing children into one - for some reason it did not notice that Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan were about the same age and both attended Chergid. Moreover, they came to Slivko again for photos of Andrey Pogasyan! And again Slivko "on a voluntary basis" organized the search for the boy.

None of the inhabitants of the city could even imagine that the disappeared boys could have been brutally killed, the most likely cause seemed to be an accident, especially since there were many hydraulic structures around the city, or simply the boys' craving for adventure, which could make them embark on a long journey. . Be that as it may, criminal cases were not opened on these cases - the boys were wanted, but he did not give any results.

Despite the disappearance of two members of the club, life in Chergid, meanwhile, went on as usual ... Paradoxically, the club fully met its purpose. The children went to the club with pleasure and took an active part in all its affairs. Most importantly, they were interested in it. It makes no sense to argue that at that time there were suspicions against Slivko, even if at the court session, already knowing for sure about the crimes, the pupils spoke only enthusiastically about Chergid

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Anatoly Slivko during classes

Direct speech. Andrew.

"In the late 70s, the name of the club was on the lips of the whole city, especially my friends and some classmates. It was an honor to be a member of the club, not everyone was taken there, and many did not stay there for a long time for their hooligan misdeeds. The boxing coach periodically made me bring my diary so that there were no deuces, and when I first went to Slivko, I also took the diary - there should not have been triples in it. I went to the club in the 4th grade, it was 1977. I don't remember who brought me there for the first time, but my first visit to Chergid made a big impression on me. It was a two or three-room apartment in a house in the city center on the 1st floor. The club itself was a small museum. The rooms were equipped with racks containing German and Soviet shot through helmets, rusty weapons, cartridges, and grenades. Some trophy and our flags, photographs hung on the wall. Everything was mysterious and mysterious and creepy as it beckoned. Slivko was then 40 years old, he was tall, with a wide open friendly face, clean-shaven, perfumed with "Shipr", his dark hair was curly. While in the club, he wore a dark suit, and on it was the badge "Honored Teacher of the School of the RSFSR". He leafed through my diary and, due to my young age, allowed me to just come to the club. The main task of "Through the Rivers of the Mountains and Valleys" was the organization and implementation of trips of schoolchildren to places of military glory, which were located in the foothills of the Caucasus. Everything was connected with the Great Patriotic War. I was at meetings in which high school students participated - grades 6-8, both boys and girls. They shared their impressions of their trips, and planning future trips. Sometimes, at the urgent request of those present, he performed a great sacrament - curtained the windows with thick curtains, hung a screen on the wall and showed films. He had a video camera - a rarity in those days. And he filmed schoolchildren, but not just like that, but came up with various plots and scenarios, and their trips turned into feature short films. I saw these guys on the screen and they were sitting next to me at the same time - they were heroes and stars of the screen, moreover, films were in color, and television was still black and white at that time. At my request to take me on a hike, Slivko told me that he would definitely take me, but for this I need to grow up a little. He had a video camera - a rarity in those days. And he filmed schoolchildren, but not just like that, but came up with various plots and scenarios, and their trips turned into feature short films. I saw these guys on the screen and they were sitting next to me at the same time - they were heroes and stars of the screen, moreover, films were in color, and television was still black and white at that time. At my request to take me on a hike, Slivko told me that he would definitely take me, but for this I need to grow up a little. He had a video camera - a rarity in those days. And he filmed schoolchildren, but not just like that, but came up with various plots and scenarios, and their trips turned into feature short films. I saw these guys on the screen and they were sitting next to me at the same time - they were heroes and stars of the screen, moreover, films were in color, and television was still black and white at that time. At my request to take me on a hike, Slivko told me that he would definitely take me, but for this I need to grow up a little. TV back then was still black and white. At my request to take me on a hike, Slivko told me that he would definitely take me, but for this I need to grow up a little. TV back then was still black and white. At my request to take me on a hike, Slivko told me that he would definitely take me, but for this I need to grow up a little.

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In the premises of the club "Chergid"

Thanks to Slivko's efforts, Chergid turned into an exemplary club, the pride of the whole city. It was prestigious to attend the club, to have badges and to be on the Council of Instructors. The popularity of the club became so high that Slivko was even forced to refuse admission due to the overcrowding of the club. The city committee of the Komsomol and the party helped the club in every possible way, because thousands of children were organized, difficult children did not cause trouble for the police - they were accepted into the club and re-educated without much effort. "Chergid" and Slivko constantly showed visiting guests as an example of the organization of the educational process and work with children. Slivko and his pupils regularly participated in events of various sizes, articles were written about him in Pionerskaya Pravda, and broadcasts were recorded on the All-Union Radio.

Participating in various events, Slivko personally gets acquainted with almost all the leadership of the city and the region, he has the widest connections in party structures. The third secretary of the city committee of the party, Kostina, literally idolized Slivko, attributing his merits to her talent as a leader and curator, so she not only helped him in providing free buses, material assistance for the purchase of mining equipment, scarce condensed milk for hiking in the mountains, but also promoted Slivko in her career stairs. Slivko was elected a deputy of the Nevinnomyssk City Council, and in 1977 he was awarded the title of Honored Teacher of the RSFSR (despite the fact that he had neither pedagogical nor higher education in general). Additional payments were made for the titles, and he received a salary from Azot, being listed as a worker in some workshop.

The honored teacher of the RSFSR was given to him, of course, illegally, but at the same time, most of the city's residents perceived this award as well-deserved, because although Slivko was not a teacher, everyone knew that as an educator, psychologist, organizer, he was head and shoulders above anyone certified teacher. In contrast, the teaching staff were unpleasantly surprised by this decision, since such titles were not given to random people - they were not even allocated to a region or city every year, and the city government, together with the city committee of the party, carefully weighed all the pros and cons of individual candidates. Such a title could not be obtained without the approval of the party authorities, and, probably, Kostina insisted that it was Slivko who received this title.

The thunder of applause and the lack of leadership from the city and other organizations provided Slivko with absolute lack of control. In this state of affairs, Slivko himself is gradually changing - this is no longer the young romantic who first came to school, but a self-confident, well-groomed, arrogant person. As many noted, he was always a rather headstrong and proud person, and due to the fact that the club was considered one of the best in the Union and the city leadership put it on display everywhere, and was not averse to including his successes in his own asset, Slivko was even more felt his indispensability, felt that he was allowed more than others.

In the late 70s, the Chergid club was transferred to the trade union committee of the Nevinnomyssk production association Azot and received premises in a residential building on the street. North, which belonged to the chemical plant. During this period, Slivko was given additional teaching positions, and for the first time, full-time employees appeared in his club: his deputy and cleaner, warehouse manager and other employees. Indoors on st. The new life of the club began in the North, to end in December 1985 no longer with a thunder of applause in honor of the director of the club, but with a loud exposure of a murderous maniac ...

The premises of the club "Chergid" (Severnaya St.)

It should be noted that Anatoly Slivko went to the next murder for a long time. He could control himself, according to forensic experts who know the history of his crimes. Slivko had a high degree of social maturity, a level of moral prohibitions. His intelligence was quite high. But the absence of a sexual life “turned on” memories in which the image of a bloodied boy surfaced each time, which brought shock. Fantasies increasingly captured Slivko (“the vision of the accident in 1961 constantly pops up in my mind and haunts me”). Five years have passed since the last murder and Slivko decides on a new deadly experiment.

In 1980, Slivko killed 13-year-old Sergei Fatnev. The search for the boy again yielded nothing, and the case was closed. And again, the investigation did not draw any conclusion from the fact that the boy, like the missing Nesmeyanov and Pogasyan, was a member of the Chergid club!

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Sergei Fatnev

In his games with the corpse, Slivko each time went “further and farther” and became more and more sophisticated. He hung and stretched the corpse on ropes in various poses, sawed and cut it in front of the camera, made up various “figures” from dismembered limbs. For example, the severed head of the victim was surrounded by severed legs in polished shoes. He opened the abdominal and chest cavities, carefully examined and filmed the internal organs. The blood was collected in a specially prepared tray and drank it with a spoon. He doused the boy's shoes with gasoline and set them on fire. Sawed his booted feet. He cut off the ears, nose, cheeks of the corpse, cut out the eyes. He salted the cut off genitals of the victims in an ordinary glass tin can. Such games could take him up to two hours.

Direct speech. Anatoly Slivko.

“When I dismembered the victim, I did not feel disgust, but subconsciously assessed the situation, some thoughts assessed the bad side of my actions, others - stronger ones - forced me to do bad things and foreshadowed satisfaction ... . He buried corpses and body parts, and burned clothes with gasoline. I prepared for everything in advance ... For each sexual intercourse, I needed to see blood ... But after the removal of sexual pressure, that is, after the satisfaction of passion, common sense suggested that it was often impossible to do this, that it was very bad, and I was constantly looking for new opportunities, intermediate non-murder options. There was an idea to take as many photos as possible, so that after looking at them, to reproduce the whole process, to get excited, get satisfaction. Sometimes he used the imagination of what had happened before. I also had such feelings for my sons: when no one was at home and I had sexual pressure, I imagined my son in a similar situation. And masturbated on his boot ...
No, I never smoked or drank. Alcohol has always made me feel bad. I tried to get drunk in order to be attracted to women in this state, but nothing worked. In addition, I worked with children, I felt responsible, this is a matter of my morality, a matter of principle. I couldn't appear in front of the children with the smell of alcohol ... I didn't communicate with anyone, I didn't know my neighbors on the site, I didn't strive for anything, I didn't envy anyone. He returned to the scene of the murder several times, about a month after the murder, sometimes earlier. My imagination worked, and I needed to reconstruct everything that had happened and enjoy it. At this point, I didn't feel any fear...
After one of the murders, he left the victim's clothes and a watch, these essential details gave me an increased idea of past events. I tried to make a doll so as not to kill the living, but to use the doll to relieve sexual pressure.

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Sergey Pavlov

July 23, 1985 Slivko performs his last lethal experiment. The victim was 13-year-old Sergei Pavlov. That day, at 7 o'clock in the morning, the boy left his house at 36 Mira Boulevard, telling his parents that he was going fishing on the Barsuchki River. However, he told his neighbor Lidia Polovinkina that he was going to meet with the head of the Chergid club, Slivko, and that he would photograph him for an "illustrated magazine." But by evening Pavlov had not returned. Then Polovinkina called Chergid and asked Slivko if he had seen the boy. Slivko replied that he had not seen, and the next day he left for the Black Sea with a group of pupils, and the investigator was unable to talk to him. Serezha's mother, Antonina Grigorievna, sounded the alarm. I contacted the city police. They promised to take measures to search, but, unfortunately, they did not go further than promises.

A. Pavlova came with a complaint to the city prosecutor P. Zakachurin. Pavel Timofeevich carefully analyzed the facts and saw crime in them. As a result, a case was opened on the grounds of premeditated murder and handed over to the investigator, especially since this was not the first case of the mysterious disappearance of teenagers.

On November 13, 1985, Tamara Langueva, an assistant to the city prosecutor, officially takes over this case. Time passed, and the investigation progressed with great difficulty. Various versions were put forward: it was assumed that the boy could drown, or perhaps one of the relatives was involved in the disappearance of the child. As already mentioned, the investigators knew that teenagers in Nevinnomyssk had disappeared before - the frequency was several years. T. Langueva for the first time systematized these disparate cases and began to consider the disappearances of teenagers not as separate cases, but as links in a single chain. The development of this version began ... First of all, Langueva drew attention to the Chergid club, which was attended by S. Pavlov and other missing boys. Talking with his friends at the club, she heard about the filming of movies. She was very surprised by the theme of these children's films, in which there were tortures, scenes of hanging of the main characters, although the guys claimed that they did not hang them seriously, but wrapped the rope under their armpits and imitated the pose of a hanged man. The investigator was even more alarmed by vague reservations about some strange medical experiments that the head of the club conducts with children. Languyeva spent hours talking with members of Chergid, trying to get details from them, but to no avail. However, not only Langueva became interested in Slivko. Among the wards of Elena Proida, who at that time worked in the children's room of the police, there were also rumors about the "secret cinema" and "experiments" of Slivko. E. Proyda paid close attention to verifying these rumors, and, perhaps, it was to her that the children first discovered the truth about the terrible events that took place in Chergid. The first of the direct participants in the experiments, who gave official testimony to T. Langueva, was Vyacheslav Khvostik. He said that Slivko hung him in a loop, after which he lost consciousness and then was unwell for several days. Then several more boys testified about their participation in Slivko's experiments ...

ргидовец
Владик
первый!!!
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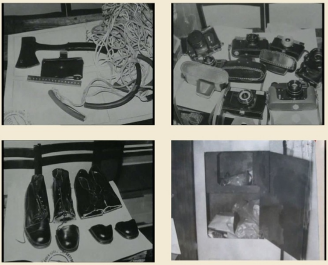
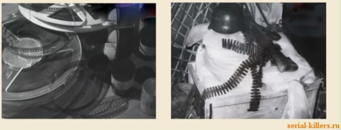
Vyacheslav Khvostik

An analysis of Slivko's personality, carried out by the investigator, showed that the director of the Chergid club was well known in the city and enjoyed great authority. He was listed as an apparatchik at a chemical plant, but in fact he was only involved in the club. He was excellent at work and at home. In the city behind him firmly established the reputation of an experienced teacher. He was awarded dozens of thanks and diplomas, hundreds of rave reviews about the activities of the club and its useful deeds completed the image of an excellent student of education. And yet, analyzing the available facts, the investigator could not get rid of the thought of Slivko's involvement in the disappearances of children. The integrity of Slivko and the indisputable authority of "Chergid" stood in the way of the investigation. And suddenly, before the investigation, an honest man, dedicated worker? Can't they say so many good things about a rogue? It was these circumstances that hindered the investigation, moreover, there was no direct evidence against Slivko. The city prosecutor also at first took the information about Slivko's dangerous experiments with skepticism - he could not believe that a person who devoted his life to children, was a model of honesty and decency, could be accused of an unhealthy interest in children.

In addition, one cannot discount the fact that Slivko was personally acquainted with many leaders in the City Committee, the Regional Committee of the Party, the Department of Internal Affairs, and it is quite natural to assume that no one needed the scandal around the name of the honored teacher and shock worker of communist labor. As a result, the investigators working on this case experienced a certain amount of pressure from people who had supported Slivko for several decades, which also somewhat delayed the conduct of more active investigative actions.

But since there were no other suspects, and the stories about the club director's strange experiences with children were very eloquent, the city prosecutor eventually signed a search warrant in the Chergid premises and Slivko's apartment.





Material evidence found in the club "Chergid" on December 28, 1985

On the evening of December 28, 1985, policemen came to the club. Classes were going on there - Slivko and the children were preparing a meeting of the New Year. Initially, the policemen could not find at least something, although they carefully examined the premises of the club. Then one of the policemen pointed to a door with a sign: "Don't get in - he'll kill you!" and asked Slivko: "What is there?" The one that is called "changed in face." Behind the door was a photo lab, where they found a set of knives, camping axes, coils of rope, rubber hose loops, stacks of shocking photographs of bound and dismembered children. They found hundreds of meters of film with scenes of torture, murder and dismemberment of children, a pioneer uniform, many children's shoes, some of which had sawn off toes. Slivko was arrested. One of the children who was present at his arrest

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A. Slivko December 28, 1985

The killer met his 47th birthday in the cell of the pre-trial detention center. During January and February 1986, when he confessed to seven murders, visits to crime scenes were organized and the remains of six children buried in the Don forests were discovered. The remains of the children killed by Slivko in the 60s were not found. The news of Slivko's detention quickly spread among the city's residents, but no one knew for what reason the respected teacher ended up in prison. There were the most incredible versions... Slivko's wife and two of his children were transported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs to another city (according to some reports, right the next day after the arrest). The arrest of a well-deserved teacher was also a big blow for many officials invested with power. The head of the city police, Colonel Antonenko, was removed from his post and sent to work in a strict regime colony as a deputy head. It was a big stress for him, having worked there for two years, he retired because he suffered from terrible headaches. He was not reminded of Slivko and asked nothing. And the third secretary of the city party organization, Kostina, who was busy with awarding Slivko the title of Honored Teacher, closed herself in her apartment and committed suicide after his arrest. She didn't have a family. After the arrest of Slivko, the premises of the Chergid club and equipment were transferred to the jurisdiction of the city government, and to this day the Center for Children and Youth Tourism and Excursions is located in this building. who petitioned to award Slivko the title of Honored Teacher, closed herself in her apartment and committed suicide after his arrest. She didn't have a family. After the arrest of Slivko, the premises of the Chergid club and equipment were transferred to the jurisdiction of the city government, and to this day the Center for Children and Youth Tourism and Excursions is located in this building. who petitioned to award Slivko the title of Honored Teacher, closed herself in her apartment and committed suicide after his arrest. She didn't have a family. After the arrest of Slivko, the premises of the Chergid club and equipment were transferred to the jurisdiction of the city government, and to this day the Center for Children and Youth Tourism and Excursions is located in this premises.

The trial of Slivko took place in June 1986. The process was quick: direct evidence against the accused in the form of photographs and films taken by him was more than enough. Ambulances were constantly on duty near the courthouse: several participants in the process had hypertensive crises and heart attacks after watching Slivko's films. When Slivko was asked before the first viewing of the film if he had any objections to any of those present, he replied:

"I expressed the wish to the investigation that the circle be as narrow as possible ... What will be presented now ... even the human race is a disgrace ... I saw it once ... And this can neither be washed away nor forgotten. It will leave only with death ... I'm scared that people will watch it.
Conducted twice forensic psychiatric examination of Slivko (including one at the Serbsky Institute) showed his sanity and the presence of "organic psychopathy" (a personality disorder due to organic changes in the brain) and sexual perversions - pedophilia, necrophilia, sadism, necrosadism , fetishism, vampirism, pyromania. During the investigation and trial, Slivko cried all the time, showed remorse.

Slivko was sentenced to death, but thanks to the efforts of his lawyer Sergei Petrov, a petition for clemency was drawn up, a petition for a re-examination. However, these efforts were in vain - on December 21, 1987, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR refused to pardon and all the following time Slivko was on death row in Novocherkassk prison, awaiting the execution of the sentence. Like everyone sentenced to death in the USSR, Anatoly Slivko did not know when the sentence would be carried out, and therefore he shuddered when he heard the slightest noise in the corridor. The fear that they had come for him tormented him relentlessly. So it was only natural that when, in 1988, a security guard told him about a visitor, the famous Moscow psychiatrist Dr. Kostoev, Slivko was greatly relieved.

Kostoev, who led the operation to search for the Rostov maniac, was expecting a meeting with Slivko, in the hope that a conversation with him would help him better understand the psychology of maniacs and ultimately figure out the Rostov fanatic. He knew very well that he had to be very careful with the prisoner, since he could tell him very important information in order to prolong his life. Kostoev knew something about which he in no case had the right to even hint: very soon Slivko was to be executed. However, he did not need to seek recognition of Slivko, he wanted him to reveal his soul to him to the very depths. Kostoev asked him questions, wrote down some things, and in parting left a green school notebook with a multiplication table on the cover and asked him to describe everything in detail in order to discuss it at the next visit

Slivko accepted the offer, which promised not only temporary peace, but also an opportunity to escape from thoughts of execution. Nevertheless, in some part of his nature, he remained a teacher and a completely trustworthy citizen of the country, and being such, he, of course, agreed that the criminal should be neutralized. The main difficulty was that the second, criminal part of his soul, which was much stronger than the first, held a different opinion.

Two days later, Kostoev again made his way through the steppe and the forest belt that separated Rostov from Novocherkassk. This time he was accompanied by Major Burakov, who was also interested in the psychology of the criminal. Burakov was supposed to play the role of Dr. Kostoev's assistant and record the conversation with Slivko. It was very important that the conversation was carried out skillfully, since Kostoev learned that in two or three hours Slivko was to be executed.

At the second meeting, Slivko returned the notebook, each page of which was covered with neatly drawn words - the fruit of the most serious thoughts, the last confession of a maniac. Slivko wrote that at the age of twenty-three he witnessed a road accident that killed a boy of about ten. The boy was dressed in a pioneer uniform - a white shirt, red tie, black shoes. There was a large pool of blood and burning gasoline on the road. Slivko was both frightened and fascinated by the spectacle, from which he could not take his eyes off and which firmly stuck in his head.

To get rid of this "sweet nightmare", Slivko got married, but on the very first night he was disappointed, unable to make his wife a woman; a little later she had to resort to surgery. Although making love to his wife meant “blood, sweat and tears” for him, he still managed to ensure that they had a son. For some time, the consciousness that he had a little son helped Slivko cope with nightmarish visions that continued to haunt him until he gave up, becoming, in his own words, "a slave to his own fantasy."

Slivko's victims were only ten-year-old boys, the most attractive in his eyes were their black shiny shoes. The red pioneer tie also became his fetish, but Slivko argued that he should by no means be suspected of "inclinations towards fascism." Slivko noted that each time he wanted to repeat the same picture. And he repeated everything again, usually a month later, sometimes earlier. Slivko admitted that the photographs that he took after the murder and developed in his darkroom satisfied him for no more than a month. He also emphasized that until now he had never told about his fantasies related to his son, and only now, finally losing hope, decided to write everything as it is.

That part of Slivko's consciousness that was in charge of a sense of justice continued to function. He cursed himself for having fallen so low that he began to associate his fantasies with his own son.

“I could describe everything I did in two completely opposite ways. I could brand myself with a curse, but I could also present my sadism as something sublime, inaccessible to ordinary people ... "
Reflecting on his character in general, Slivko pointed out that he did not smoke, did not drink or swear, and was very fond of nature, which, in his opinion, "led to the disappointing conclusion that even the most respected person can become a receptacle for evil"

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Author — **Svan**

Spesivtsev, Alexander Nikolaevich
Serebryakov, Boris Efimovich

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